

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the following paragraphs:

Page 2, line 4 to page 2, line 12.

a1  
~~Since~~Because Chinese text in different databases may be stored using different standards, comparing the items in different databases is a difficult process. For example, the US Government has issued a "Denied Parties List" ("DPL") and transactions with parties on the list are forbidden. This list is only published in English (i.e. a mixture of conventional English words and transliterations into Roman letters of Chinese words) and there is no indication that in the future it will be translated into Simplified Mandarin Characters. For this reason it is difficult to compare the list with the names stored in an order management system such as SMARTS.

Page 2, line 22 to page 2, line 26.

a2  
The present disclosure ~~attempts to address~~ addresses the above problem, and in particular ~~to provide~~ provides methods and systems for comparing two databases which each include Chinese text data items such as addresses of entities which are individuals or organizations, and which employ different Chinese writing systems for the Chinese text data items.

Page 3, line 17 to page 3, line 28.

a3  
~~In a~~A second aspect the present disclosure proposes a computer system for comparing two databases which each comprise Chinese text data items specifying

addresses, the computer system comprising:

a3  
cont  
a first conversion unit for converting the Chinese text data items of a first of the databases into a predefined common Chinese language format, any items in a first database which are convertible into the common format in multiple ways being converted in all those ways to generate items in the common format;

a second conversion unit for converting the Chinese text data items of the second of the databases into the common Chinese language format, and

a comparison unit for comparing the converted data items to identify the Chinese text data items in the first database which correspond to Chinese text data items in the second database.

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Page 8, line 20 to page 8, line 25.

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a4  
Using the table of Fig 5(b), the string of Simplified Mandarin characters in is converted into a string of Pin Yin characters. Each Simplified Mandarin character with multiple Pin Yin representations is converted as one representation followed by the other representation(s). This string is shown in Fig. 5(c) by indicating a first Pin Yin representation for each such Mandarin character followed by the other Pin Yin representation shaded.

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Page 9, line 16 to page 9, line 23.

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a5  
While in principle it would be possible to convert all the items in the DPL into Pin Yin, the present embodiment only converts the addresses of the Chinese items in the DPL. For example, "Chinese" in this context may be defined as the items which are addresses in the People's Republic of China and optionally other territories. By taking this "simplistic" approach, the number of conversions (and thus of subsequent comparisons) is much reduced. In general, this does not reduce the

A5  
cont integrity of the screening, ~~since~~ because the screening process is based on addresses, and addresses by their nature are not "mobile".

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Page 15, line 6 to page 15, line 14.

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A6  
A system ~~is proposed~~ provides for identifying orders in an order management system which are to proscribed individuals or organizations having Chinese addresses. The Chinese address items of the order management database, and the Chinese address items of a database of proscribed individuals and organizations, are each converted into respective databases in a common writing system, namely the Pin Yin transliteration standard. In the conversion process, Simplified Mandarin items in the order management database which can be converted in multiple ways are converted in each of those ways. The converted items from the two Pin Yin databases are then compared.

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